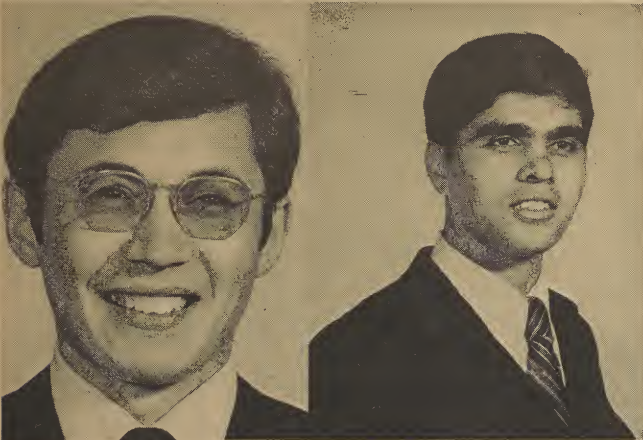


The Eagle's Eye

Vol. 1 No. 4

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah

April 1971



Leonard Menka and Bob Angle are running for President and vice-President of the BYU Student Body.

Indians in Pres. race

Leonard Manka and Bob Angle are two Indian students running for the top student government offices at Brigham Young University.

Leonard Menka is an Athapascan from Alaska. He began his administrative experience by working for Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith, a national brokerage firm, where he became head cashier. He left Merrill, Lynch for a job with an Alaskan Natives' Co-op that did its purchasing in Seattle with funds administered by the BIA.

Later Leonard Menka became an advisor to outlying Indian villages on the operation of their Co-op grocery stores.

He was immediately hired by the powerful Federation of Alaskan Natives. He administered \$185,000 of federal money in a program to get on-the-job training for Indians. When that job was finished, Menka next supervised 110 VISTA volunteers.

He was also President of the Anchorage Native Welcome Center and served on an Anchorage board of directors that handled \$400,000 of business of year. Menka is now attending Brigham Young University preparing for a Law degree.

Bob Angle, a Maidu from California, is running for Executive Vice President of

BYU. He has worked as a crew supervisor in the California State Division of Forestry; as a soldier in the United States Armed Forces in Europe; as a Scout Master and Neighborhood Commissioner in the Boy Scouts of America; as an Elder's Quorum President at BYU; as General Chairman of the LDS All-Lamanite Youth Conference in 1970 and as General Chairman of Indian Week 1971.

Primary elections were held last week and Reed Wilcox and Leonard Menka were declared winners in the presidential primaries; however, election difficulties caused a necessary re-vote.

A handful of candidates and students petitioned the Supreme Court to set aside last week's primary results on the grounds that many students did not vote for the candidate of their choice because of a misunderstanding of which lever corresponded to which candidates in the voting booth.

The court directed the elections committee to "conduct a new primary election of the same candidates with the stipulation that a direct and extensive program of information on the mechanics of voting be presented to all voters in order to prevent a reoccurrence of the conditions which brought this case before the court."

First steps to a United Tribal Council taken

BILLINGS (AIPA) — First steps to form a National Tribal Chairman's Council were agreed upon at a Reservation Tribal Chairman's Conference held at Eastern Montana College in Billings, February 18-19.

Hosted by the Fort Peck Tribe, the conference was attended by leaders of more than 30 tribes from 14 states.

A committee was appointed to draft "appropriate documents to create a national organization of elected reservation leaders."

The committee was directed to look into ways and means of funding such an organization. They will present their findings to a national meeting of tribal leaders to be held within 90 days of the Billings conference.

The resolution was a compromise between delegates who wanted to immediately form the organization and those who felt that another national organization would further weaken the financially-troubled National Congress of American Indians. [reportedly in debt for \$170,000].

Although no direct attacks were made against the NCAI, many delegates argued

that, without substantial change, the National Congress did not fully serve the needs of reservation Indian people.

Other delegates assured the assembly that a separate organization of tribal chairman would serve to compliment the NCAI.

Delegates opposing the immediate formation argued that such a national organization would divert tribal support from NCAI, thus killing that organization.

A resolution supporting North Dakota Congressman Mark Andrews' sponsored repeal of House Concurrent Resolution 108 (Termination) received resounding approval from the conference.

Another approved resolution called for the defeat of House Bill 3068 in the North Dakota Legislature which urges the federal government to abolish the BIA.

Other resolutions called for:

Consideration of Indian fishing interests by the U.S. in granting trawling rights to Russian fishing boats.

Removal or revision of outdated federal laws, regulations and policies regarding Indian matters.

Return of tract 47 D, over 100 thousand acres, to the Yakima Tribe.

Indians at BYU among those organizing business projects



REAL AMERICAN INDIAN DEVELOPMENT (RAID) is the name of a new group of American Indians helping other Indians in their economic problems. Shown at a planning meeting are, from left, Harry Dees, advisor; Kenneth Nabahe, second vice chairman of the

board; Wayne Johnson, secretary; Douglas Phillbrick and Paul Platero, members of the board; Dr. Bahe Billy, chairman of the board; Wayne Swimmer, executive director; Gilbert Frazier, first vice chairman; Jerry Kee, treasurer; Dr. Dale Clark, Indian Community Action Program, OEO, Washington, D.C.

Purposes of RAID Corporation

The purposes of RAID Corporation include the following:

To make profit by creating businesses. The profits will be put back in the organization to create additional businesses. Each of the board of directors will eventually own his business and still participate in RAID, which will continue to grow with new spin-off of businesses throughout the United States on or near Indian reservations.

Several Indian faculty members and students from Brigham Young University are among those who recently organized an economic program, RAID (Real American Indian Development), to help fellow Indians compete in American business life.

The first of the proposed projects will be a furniture factory in Blanding to provide employment of 35 Indians on the Navajo Reservation.

The project will be financed by the U.S. Government provided \$3,000 is raised by the local RAID group.

Indian Editors meet to form Press Association

Getting Indian news to Indian people throughout the country is the primary purpose of the Indian Press Association which was formed last September in Durango, Colorado.

The group of 12, most of whom are editors of Indian newspapers, included the following: Marie Potts, Maidu, The Smoke Signal; James Jefferson, Southern Ute, the Southern Ute Drum; Carole Wright, Shoshone, Native Nevadan; Rose Robinson, Hopi, Indian Record; the Rev. Tom Conneley, New Indian Times; Mary Baca, Jicarilla Apache, with the National Congress of American Indians and former editor, Jicarilla Chieftain; Frank La Pointe, Sioux, Rosebud Sioux Herald; Russell Means, Sioux, American Indian Center,

Cleveland; Gwen Owle, Cherokee, Cherokee One Feather; and Leo Voçu, Sioux, Oglala War Cry.

The press association, sponsored by the American Indian Development Corporation hopes to provide: news services to the Indian press, help to tribal and other Indian groups to start their own papers, to upgrade present efforts, and to provide journalism training for Indian students interested in the field. They also hope to get the wire services to carry more Indian news and to present proper interpretations of Indian affairs.

For further information about the press association, write to: Charles Trimble, Fort Lewis College, College Heights, Durango, Colo. 81301.

Research on Placement

A comprehensive research project on the Indian Placement Program of the L.D.S. Church has been undertaken by the Institute of American Indian Studies and Research at Brigham Young University. Dr. Arturo De Hoyos, sociologist and Coordinator of Graduate Studies for Indian Students and Dr. Genevieve De Hoyos of the Department of Sociology, are directing the investigation.

The Indian Placement Program has been in operation for over fifteen years and has been growing every year. It presently includes close to 5000 Indian students all of whom are attending school and living in many communities in Utah, Idaho, California, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado and other states, and Canada.

The children stay in private homes for the nine months of the school year and return to their home on the reservation for the three summer months.

The research project undertaken by the Institute attempts to

determine the impact of the program on the lives of the Indian children.

Some aspects of the investigation include such factors as the relative adaptation of the child to school, to the home, and to the new environment in general. The study also is attempting to identify the factors that account for the relative success of the child in the program.

The research design includes the tabulation and codification of record materials for computer analysis, the extensive interviewing of Indian students who have completed the program and the reaction to and evaluation of the program. The study has been going on for approximately six months and the first part of the report is expected to be completed by the end of 1971.

STAFF NOTICE

Staff positions for next year's "Eagle's Eye" are now being considered. All interested students are encouraged to submit applications as soon as possible to 132 F.O.B., where forms are now available. All positions from Editor-in-Chief to staff reporters need to be filled and verified by May 1st.

Some positions are also available for this year's staff, which will be preparing the next issue immediately.

Graduate Program possibilities

A degree from an Accredited College qualifies you for admission to BYU Graduate School.

Your intention to serve and your willingness to work qualify you for admission to the Indian Graduate Programs.

The graduate Indian programs include a research division dedicated strictly to the conceptualization, investigation and clarification of contemporary Indian Affairs.

The research division provides Summer employment to Indian graduate students who are interested in understanding the conditions of reservation and urban Indian populations. Graduate students become professionals by working and studying as professionals.

The Brigham Young University was established in 1875 by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints under the direction of Brigham Young, then president of the Church. The University is still owned and operated by the Church. The fondest traditions at BYU are built around the continual seeking after excellence in Christian behavior governed by the highest ideals and disciplined by the loftiest principles of good will and academic achievement.

Over 50 per cent of the faculty have doctor's degrees. No other faculty is more dedicated to the success of the students. No educational institution is more dedicated to push back the horizons of excellence.

Legislation for Indians

Following the President's Message of July 8 outlining new Federal proposals for American Indians a number of bills were introduced in both houses of Congress to provide authority for implementation of these proposals. These bills were not enacted in the 91st Congress but are reintroduced in the first session of the 92nd Congress. Specifically, the bills would provide:

Employee benefits for Civil Service employees who transfer to Indian tribal organizations—Federal Employees Indian Tribal Organization Transfer Act (S.4163).

Assumption of control and operation by Indian tribes and communities of certain programs and services provided for them by the Federal Government (S. 4164).

Indian Trust Counsel Authority—independent legal counsel and representation (S. 4165).

Authorization for the Secretary of Interior to enter contracts with State or political subdivision thereof or with State university, college or school, or with State or private corporation, agency, or institution, or with Indian tribe,

band, group, or community, recognized by the Secretary, for education . . . and expended under such contracts moneys appropriated to Congress for education . . . (S. 4166).

Amendment to Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish a Student Loan Marketing Association (S. 4251).

(Companion bills introduced in the House were H.R. 18727, 18728, 18729, 18735 and 18790).

By December 31, 1970, the Congress passed approximately 40 Indian bills, the majority of which were judgement fund dispositions (bills to authorize the expenditure of judgement funds for various purposes). These were some of the important bills passed:

91-229, April 11, 1970: to provide loans to Indian tribes and tribal corporations and for other purposes.

91-386, August 24, 1970: to repeal the Act of August 25, 1959, with respect to the final disposition of the affairs of the Choctaw.

91-550, Dec. 15, 1970: to amend section 4 of the Act of May 13, 1933, 48 Stat. 108. (The Blue Lake Bill.)

Company Achieves Smashing Success

More than 19-million pounds of old bottles and jars have been collected by Owens-Illinois in its various public programs since the nation's first public glass container project was conducted three years ago at the company's Bridgeton, N. J., plant.

It is estimated that one

million pounds of glass represents about two million containers—enough to meet the needs of a typical community of 22,000 people for six months.

In exchange for the old glass, each collection center pays one-half cent per pound for containers that are clean, sorted by color, and free of closures.

She lives in a world all its own, of smiling blue skies, green grass, of color; of life, of hope, of dreams, of raindrops and pure white clouds.

Who is she, this madonna of peace, courage and love? Who is she? Some may have called her tradition; others culture; and yes, in a way, she was there.

But to me she was a spirit, another spirit, who lived in me, who gave me joy, who let me run in the fields and touch her sweet breath, as it whispered through the trees.

She was the spirit which told me I was Indian. I am Indian. And when I walked and traveled over the earth she was with me. She was with me in the cities filled with people, people in the streets and on highways. She was with

me when I wondered, "where so my people stand, what will happen?" She was with me, she did not leave, even when she knew I could not speak my language well. No, she did not leave me.

She was concerned and I realized; through her, my eyes were opened, opened to the world, its beauty, its people. Through her I could live as an Indian, I could progress as an Indian.

This spirit of an Indian is in you and me; we are her children. But what does she want from all of us? Our lives as Dineh (Indians). Our lives to see the earth, the

mountains, the springs and the flowers; our lives to learn, to understand, to be concerned to search, to build, to care. Yes, she wants this, and we, too, should want it.

She is a part of our past, and though our language is in the process of being lost, and our customs cannot be practiced fully because we doubt their principal, we, the youth of today, can say with all the pride and dignity of our ancestors—"We are Indians"—Indians because the spirit is in us. She is us.

—Anonymous

Goodbye Dick and Jane

Indian children on reservations in Montana will soon say "See Dick and Jane Go," and go they will.

A new program to be instituted in the school systems on the reservations by H.E.W., may solve the problem of the White man's failure to reach the American Indian children educationally.

Miss Elanor Old Coyote, a Montana State University professor, said: "Evidence has long been accumulating that the white man's way of teaching school is just not meaningful to many children on Indian reservations."

The episodes of Dick and Jane and their dog Spot just doesn't move the reservation child, who in some circumstances, doesn't run in Dick and Jane's social class.

Miss Old Coyote will serve as curriculum director in this five

year program in H.E.W.'s Bilingual Education.

The first step is to develop a written language for the Gros Indian. "Language is a real problem, Indian children may not have spoken any English before entering school."

Then they must learn to speak English when they think only in their native language.

"The idea is," she said, "that the child should learn to read and write in his native language—and then add English, as the second language at a later date."

Now Indian children are learning stories about Cinderella when they should be reading about "Old Man Coyote" a legendary character.

"We must teach the Indian child his own culture and language so he develops feeling of pride in the dignity and accomplishments of his people," Miss Old Coyote said, "But we must teach enough about outside culture so he can go out and enter it—and win."

Opportunities at BYU for Indian Graduates

AEROSPACE:

Various study opportunities are available for graduate Indian students covering every imaginable field from aerospace engineering to Zoology.

A catalogue giving full details on these available programs and scholarships has been compiled by the Harvard-Yale-Columbia Intensive Summer Studies Program.

The catalogue was published to fill a crucial need.

There has been some problem in the past getting admission and financial aid information to minority graduate students.

There are many national fellowships, loan organizations and graduate schools trying to attract minority students.

It is hoped that many Indian students will take advantage of these opportunities. Dr. Arturo

DeHoyos has all available information.

MEDICINE:

Indian students wishing to attend medical school may obtain financial assistance from the National Medical Fellowships, Inc.

Applicants must qualify by showing the need for financial assistance, must be U.S. citizens and must be accepted by an accredited U.S. medical school.

This program was established specifically for minority students to remedy their lack of representation in the medical profession.

Applications may be obtained from National Medical Fellowships, Inc., 3935 Elm Street, Downers Grove, Ill. 60515 or you can contact Dr. DeHoyos, 132 FOB.

The Eagle's Eye

The Eagle's Eye is an official publication of the Brigham Young University Indian Program and is published as a combined effort of students and members of the faculty and administration.

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Miss Indian Arizona, Charlene Enos will now go on to compete for Miss Indian America.

Miss Arizona from BYU

The newly crowned Miss Indian Arizona 1971 is Charlene Enos, a freshman at BYU from Scottsdale, Arizona. Miss Enos was also awarded "Miss Congeniality" from the contestants of the pageant.

Miss Enos entered as Miss Salt River Reservation at the recent annual Miss Indian Arizona 1971 Pageant which was apart of the National Indian Trade Fair. As her talent she gave a speech, "What Life Means To Me," and also sang a Pima Indian song.

As Miss Indian Arizona, she has been awarded an Art Scholarship from Paul Cose of France. She was also given a large trophy, citation from the governor of Arizona, set of luggage, and money for wardrobe.

Winning the new title now gives

BYU Indian Debate Team to attend tournament in N.H.

The First National Indian Speech Tournament will be held May 6-8 at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire. Its purpose is to help American Indian students to organize in academic settings and to debate and discuss Indian issues.

John Phillip Olguin, director of Indian studies at Dartmouth, is heading the program along with the Indian student class of '74 and Indian American student organization at Dartmouth who will host the different universities invited to participate.

The tournament will take place during May 6-8, where students will participate in five different categories. Dartmouth will pay expenses for four students from each university, including room, board and transportation to and from the university.

Brigham Young University is to be one of the participants in the tournament. It was invited because of its successful Indian program.

The Indian debate team is headed by Kenneth R. Sumpter, the legal advisor and teacher of English in General College and is coached by John Maestas, a graduate student in Speech and currently assistant coach of the BYU debate team.

The students who are to make

Miss Enos the chance to compete in the National Miss Indian America Pageant at Sheridan, Wyo., this summer. Charlene's job during weekends until the end of the semester and all through the summer, will be to represent the 16 Indian Reservations of Arizona in public affairs. As an ambassador from Arizona she will travel the states.

Among the other contestants were Miss Colorado River Indian Tribes, Miss Gila River, Miss Papago, Miss Hualapai, Miss White Mountain Apache, and Miss San Carlos Apache.

Miss Indian Arizona contestants were judged on beauty, poise, talent, modeling of traditional and street dress, personal interview, and knowledge of tribal heritages and tribal affairs.

—EMILY ALLISON

Tribe of Many Feathers news

On March 7-10, the Tribe of Many Feathers basketball team entered their last Indian Tournament of the season. The tournament was sponsored by the Ute Tribe at Fort Duchesne. This tournament is considered one of the finest of all Indian Tournaments in the Western United States. The team representative came from four different states, each representing their reservation.

The first two games T.M.F. easily romped one of their opponents. Utah State Indians being the first victims to fall to the score of; T.M.F. 98 and Utah State 37. On the second day of the tournament, the mighty T.M.F. crew completely wiped out and cleaned up the floor with the Shoshone Bannock team, by the score of 89 to 49.

On the third day of the tournament T.M.F. finally met tough opposition. Everyone in attendance thought this was the end for the winning streak of T.M.F. ball team. Everyone figured it was impossible to beat Nashua (a team from Nashua, Colo.) What they didn't know, Tribe of Many Feathers ball crew still had tricks in their medicine

bag and it paid off—T.M.F. 69 and Nashua, Colorado 63.

The final game of the tournament fell on Saturday night, the day after pay day, this could be a bad night on any Indian Reservation. The place was in the old Red Cow Palace Gym in Randlett, Utah. The opponent, Ethete Bucks. The marvelously beautiful score, T.M.F. 87 and Ethete Bucks 73.

That night Tribe of Many Feathers Ball Team from BYU gained new respect from everyone there. T.M.F. are now proud owners of 4 ft. trophy and the game ball. John Powless made First Team All Tourney, and Denton Garcia made Second Team All Tourney.

Arthur Allison

ELECTIONS

On April 14 The Tribe of Many Feathers held a meeting to nominate candidates for next year's officers. All nominees needed to possess a cumulative grade point average of 2.00 and must have been a member of The

Tribe of Many Feathers for two semesters.

The students nominated for vice-president of sports were: Art Allison, Elliot Henderson and Denton Garcia. Franklin McCabe was nominated for Social Vice President. Amelia Crowfoot and Marie Tom for Finance Vice President. Ralph Begay was nominated for Housing and Standards Vice President. Ruth Ann Brown, Percy Mark Miguel, Bernice Willetto and Amelia McCabe Allison for Publication and Publicity Vice President. Valerie Engavo and Herb Clah for Culture Vice President; Herman Moore, Sally Talker, Gary Lewis and Jerry Kee for Academics Vice President; Vivian Ayers, Ann Rainer and Shirley Reed for Current Affairs Vice President, a new office within the T.M.F.; and the nominees for President were Robert Nakai, Ray Lewis, Gilbert Frazier, and Joe Salque.

Time was scheduled where the candidates will cost their qualifications and platforms for the prospective office they wish to hold. Students were urged to vote and come to the meetings so they will be better informed.

—PERCY MIQUEL



The "Lamanite Generation", a talented group of outstanding talent of the All-Lamanite youth conference of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Indian Youth Conference scheduled

The All-Lamanite Youth Conference of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was held April 23-25 in the Salt Palace (Sat.) and the Tabernacle (Sun.) at Salt Lake City.

Singing performers, representing Indian tribes from North and South America, and Polynesian groups from the Pacific Islands presented two colorful programs in the Valley Music Hall, Friday, April 23rd as part of the conference.

Among the featured performers

slated for the extravaganza was the "LAMARITE GENERATION." This is a highly talented group of young American Indians from various tribes who do a variety of comedy skits, dance numbers from musical hits, and popular vocal selections.

These young people who attend Brigham Young University have taken various tours and plan this summer to go on a ten-state tour visiting Indian reservations and projecting a new dimension in the area of fine arts for American Indians.

Arlene Williams, a Navajo Indian from Arizona who has had much success in the recording business, sang a few of her original

ballads depicting Indian life. Arlene is currently making another record which she hopes to have out soon.

The purpose of the extravaganza developed through the deep concern of these cultural groups in regard to the future education of their people. They are trying to raise funds to help provide future scholarship assistance to upcoming Indian, Latin American and Polynesian young people who will want to get a college education at a Church college sponsored by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

All proceeds for the show are going into the scholarship assistance fund that will be under the direction of the LDS Church.

Poetry Corner

To The Great Spirit

From this house made of blue dawn
I make my plead, through the morning air.
From here let there be beauty again today.

My life is bothered from within; like cheap pawn.
Let beauty come back to me with greater care,
And let me be resurrected back to perfection this day.

Let the day dawn with warmth that brings life
From this house made of the yellow first rays;
My heart yearns for comfort, my mind wonders for truth.

Make my spirit as wide as the horizon, as sharp as a knife,
As high as the heavenly blue, as clear as the haze,
As fast as an eye, and as innocent as youth.

From this house made of the white morning
Let all beauty come forth to me and mine;
And may life not suffer me, again.

Rodger Williams

The old man
sails a boat
not too large
not very new.
Alone in his twilight
he remembers her,
who broke his heart once—
(a lump forms in his throat).
She is too real,
In his mind she lives on
only too lonely—
(the long years).
The old man
sails a boat,
like us all
too proud to turn back.

Adrian Smith

When flowers fade why does
their fragrance linger still?
Have they a spirit too
that death can never kill
is it their judgement day
when from their dark mold
of April and May
their blooms again unfold.

Alex Posey
Creek Indian Poet



Indians entertain students at Wilkinson Center

More Indians go to college

About five times as many American Indians attended college in 1970 as attended 10 years ago, according to the National Study of American Indian Education.

The report said about 8,000 Indian students are now in college or about 21 per cent of the college age group.

"These are relatively high proportions compared with other American social groups with low family incomes," commented Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, author of the study for the U.S. Office of Education.

The report said that of the 55 per cent of Indian students who finish high school, 20 per cent enter college, and another 10 per cent take post high school education.

About 5 per cent graduate from college with a 4-year degree.

"A major reason for the relatively large numbers of Indian college students is the availability of scholarship money," Havighurst said.

The report cited tribal scholarship programs, Bureau of Indian Affairs grants, and United Scholarship Service, Inc.

"The argument for the first-year program focused on Indian studies is that it gives the Indian student a

chance to adjust to the demands of college study," Havighurst commented.

"It is especially important that there be a competent counsellor

who has experience with Indian students to act as advocate for them with the college administration and faculty," Havighurst recommended.

See the strange place

The most interesting and the strangest place on campus is the Eyring Physical Science Building. Have you gone exploring in this building yet? There are things in this building you have never seen before, like old bones, unusual rocks, and scientific shocks.

When you enter the building turn to your left, at the first hallway turn to your right and continue to room 257 where you will find a display of skeletons of prehistoric animals. Here too you

will find many different kinds of rocks found throughout the world.

One of these afternoons take your sweetheart out and see the displays in Eyring Physical Science Building. It will be well worth your while.

Don't forget to see the display cases on the first floor. Just follow the halls around until you find yourselves in the same spot. While you are there try to figure out how the pendulum works!

Liz Mattia

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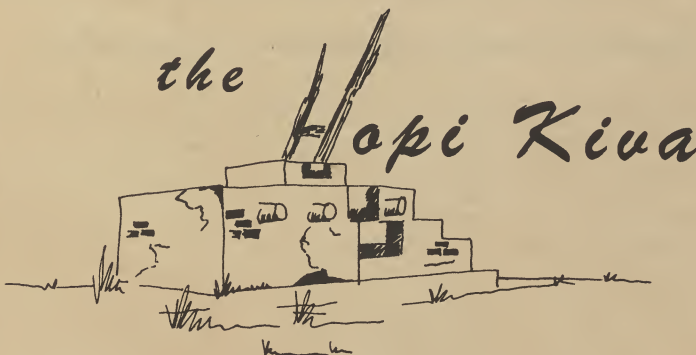
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